

A NEW SPECIES OF *HYPERALONIA* RONDANI, 1863
(INSECTA: DIPTERA: BOMBYLIIDAE: EXOPROSOPINAE)

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Abstract.—A new species of *Hyperalonia* from Brazil, *H. diminuta*, is described and illustrated. Illustrations of wings of other Neotropical taxa are also included to aid in their identification.

The Neotropical genus *Hyperalonia* Rondani, 1863, comprises four species and two subspecies (Painter et al. 1978). They were revised by Painter & Painter (1968), who described a new species, *H. ater*, and presented a diagnosis of the genus, a key to species and subspecies and recorded their distribution.

Except for *H. ater*, all other known species and subspecies are represented in Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro collection. Studying this material, the authors found a new species of *Hyperalonia*, which is herein described. The unique exemplar of *H. ater* observed is deposited at Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo.

To contribute further to the identification of the genus, wing illustrations of Neotropical taxa are also presented.

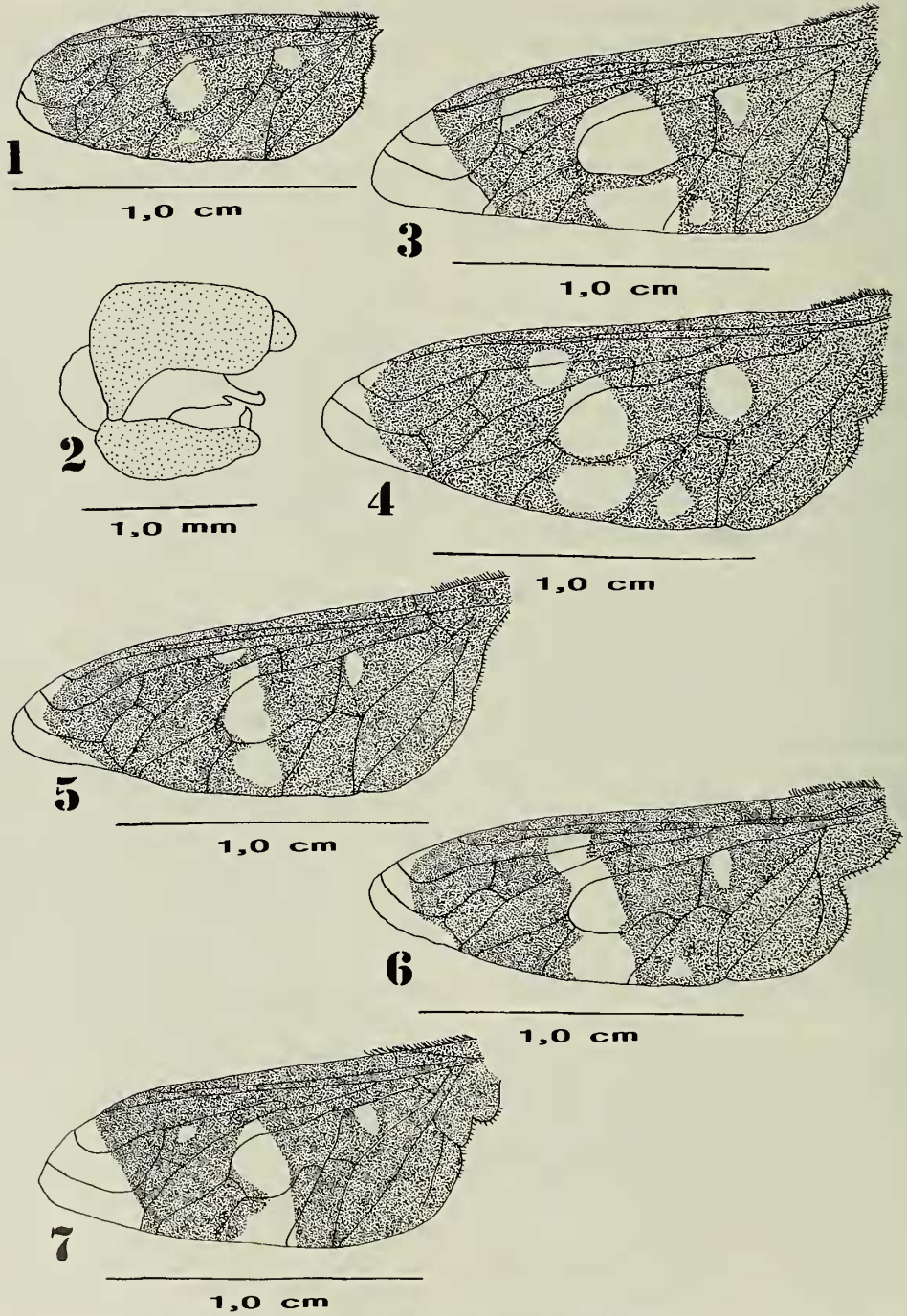
Hyperalonia diminuta, new species
Figs. 1, 2

Holotype.—♂. Aragarças/Goiás Brasil, 28 Jan 1953, Moacir Alvarenga. Holotipo [red label]. *Hyperalonia diminuta* Couri & Lamas [Lamas' handwriting]. (MNRJ). In good condition; right third antennal article broken. Genital segments in glycerin inside microvial pinned with holotype.

Diagnosis.—Tip of wing hyaline, outline between black and hyaline areas straight; hyaline areas as follows: area in center of wing from near base of first posterior cell to near posterior margin of discal cell; this hyaline area is largely separated from another small one, at third posterior cell, which is

round; large round hyaline area at second basal cell; a small round hyaline area crossed by R2 + 3 at its basal third (Fig. 1); hairs on costal base black; alula fringe white. Mid tibia at ventral surface with a row of about 9 short black bristles; dorsal surface with 2 bristles at basal half, one bristle at apical third and an apical bristle; hind tibia on ventral and dorsal surfaces with a complete row of short and black bristles.

Description.—Male: Body length—10 mm; wing 10 mm (Figs. 1–2). Head: orange yellow, except ocellar tubercle and a triangular area in front of it, which are both black, mouth opening brown posteriorly; frons protruded; sparse black hairs on occiput, frons and gena; occipital fringe yellowish white; a dense tuft of black hairs in the black spot on front of ocellar tubercle; antennae brown, with black hair on first article; first and second articles about the same length, both as long as broad; third article about 3 times the length of second; proboscis hardly exceeding mouth opening; palpi brown with black hairs. Thorax: black bluish; humeral and postalar callus brown; sparse minute black pubescence on notum; orange red collar of hairs on anterior part of thorax; black hairs between coxa; a tuft of orange red hairs on humeral callus and between this and wing; and another one above halter; a tuft of white hairs between base of wing and halter; halter brown and yellow; calypter dark brown; anepisternum, katepisternum and anepimeron with black hairs. Legs brown, mid tibia on ventral surface with a row of about 9 short black bristles; dorsal



Figs. 1-7. 1-2, *Hyperalonia diminuta*: (1) wing of holotype; (2) male genitalia, lateral view; 3, *Hyperalonia surinamensis*, wing; 4, *Hyperalonia morio morio*, wing; 5, *Hyperalonia morio erythrocephala*, wing; 6, *Hyperalonia chilensis*, wing; 7, *Hyperalonia ater*, wing.

surface with 2 bristles on basal half, one bristle at apical third and an apical bristle; hind tibia on ventral and dorsal surfaces with a complete row of short, black bristles. Wing: blackish brown; tip hyaline, outline between black and hyaline areas straight; hyaline areas as follows: area in center of wing near base of first posterior cell to near posterior margin of discal cell; this hyaline area is largely separated from another small one, at third posterior cell, which is round; big round hyaline area at second basal cell; a small round hyaline area crossed by R2 + 3 at its basal third (Fig. 1); hairs on costal base black; alula fringe white. Abdomen: Black bluish as thorax with small black hairs at dorsum and bristled laterally. Male genitalia in lateral view with basistylus subtriangular; dististylus with hook-shaped apex; tip of aedeagus recurved dorsally; epandrium subquadrate, with prominent ventral process. Cercus short (Fig. 2).

Discussion. — The color pattern of the wing easily distinguishes *H. diminuta* from other species in the genus. In Painter & Painter's (1968) key, this species is near *H. surinamensis*, as in both, the line between hyaline and dark parts at tip of wing is straight. The following key separates these two species.

- Triangular hyaline area in the end of second basal cell; a broad hyaline area in center of wing separated by a band of black bordering the third posterior cell, this inferior part reaches margin of wing (Fig. 3)
.....*H. surinamensis* Rondani
- Round hyaline area at second basal cell; narrow hyaline area in center of wing, separated by a large band from a small hyaline area in third posterior cell, which does not reach margin of wing (Fig. 1)
..... *H. diminuta*

The color pattern of wings of *Hyperalonia morio morio* (Fabricius, 1775) (Fig. 4); *H. morio erythrocephala* (Fabricius, 1805) (Fig. 5); *H. chilensis* Rondani, 1863 (Fig. 6); *H. surinamensis* Rondani, 1863 (Fig. 3); and *H. ater* Painter & Painter, 1968 (Fig. 7) are presented, to facilitate the identification of species.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Dr. Neal Evenhuis (Bishop Museum, Honolulu) for reviewing the manuscript and to Dra. Francisca do Val (Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo) for the loan of *H. ater*.

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